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BISBEE, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SCIENCE IS RECLAIMING MUTILATED SOLDIERS

French Have Delicate Little
Instruments for Measuring
Powers for Carpentering or
Other Trades.

PARIS, Sept.—A number of remarkable scientific instruments for measuring exactly the efficiency of a wounded soldier to perform some new line of useful work, have been put in operation at the Belgian Military Institute at Port Billez, France, for the re-education of mutilated soldiers. While the outer world regards Belgium as prostrate under the iron hand of Germany, it is a striking tribute to the vitality of the country that it has been able to establish such institutions outside of the country.

Here at a small town between Paris and Rouen, 1,500 wounded Belgian soldiers, most of whom fought in the battle of the Yser, are being made over for some useful occupation. A park of 600 acres has been donated, and extensive buildings have been erected. So that Belgium, prostrate as it is, has an establishment comparing with the best English and French institutions.

The Belgians have always been famous for fine mechanical appliances, and here they have shown their genius in this line by the use of seven or eight new scientific instruments which measure precisely the efficiency of a wounded man. Doctor Nymy, of the medical staff of the institute, has furnished the following sketch of these instruments and how they measure a wounded workman's energy:

"Recent studies on the efficiency of workmen have shown the enormous force wasted through the non-adoption of working conditions to the workman's capacity for production, and the chief object of efficiency researches is to suppress all useless effort and establish precise conditions for securing the best results. When the study concerns mutilated soldiers, it acquires a new value. A certain loss of effort may be tolerated when a workman is normal. But it is not so with the mutilated, whose function powers are diminished, and to whom it is indispensable that every particle of work of which they are capable should be made integrally available."

After explaining the method of charts and tracings employed, Dr. Nymy describes the instruments which measure the energy of the wounded, in part, as follows:

"First—the arthrodynamometer: It permits the measurement in degrees of the angles formed by the flexion and extension of the forearm. It is particularly useful in studying partial ankylosis. A dynamometer attached to this instrument measures in kilograms the force that a wounded man can exert."

"Second—the lime, with a cylinder giving a chronological register. This registers the impulsive force of the right hand, of the left hand; the pressure of the right hand, of the left hand. These are compared with the standards showing in kilograms what the maximum force would be, thus showing what is lacking and what needs to be corrected."

"Third—a variop, with registering cylinder and electric signal, which permits us to study the work in carpentering similar to the measurement of force by the lime."

"Fourth—the chirographe, which restores the mobility of the fingers and registers their power of work."

"Fifth—a spirometer, with endiometer, a cardiograph and a pneumograph, complete the installation, and permit the study of all the physiological phenomena bearing on workmanship, and indicating when work is too heavy and should be limited by additional periods of rest."

The use of these novel instruments is, of course, only one phase of the extensive work being done here, which includes the training of architects, sculptors, painters in art and trade, carpenters, shoemakers, saddlers, machinists, typewriters, printers, engravers, linotypers, photographers, and a vast number of other occupations.

Men who have lost a leg were thought at first to be adapted to some work not requiring the man to stand. But this has been found to be a mistake, and one-legged men are now considered well adapted to standing at a printing-press, or working at a carpenter's bench. However, most of the one-legged and one-armed men show a preference to becoming tailors and shoemakers. They are also much op-

posed to taking up occupations, such as jewelers, lithographers and painters, who are not in much demand in the small towns of Belgium and France.

Usually a wounded soldier chooses an occupation akin to his former work. An iron moulder who has lost his arm and can no longer lift heavy moulds, has become a modeller of these moulds. A mason has become a stone designer. Other mutilated have taken up entirely new occupations. A restaurant waiter has developed into an expert sign-painter.

Many wounded soldiers are preparing themselves to be government functionaries after the war, in the customs offices, post and telegraph offices, state banks, etc., as it is assumed preference will be given to old soldiers. One of the schools here prepares men for this government work and for provincial and communal administrators. This school for the training of government employees is something of a pioneer in this line, and it has suggested the establishment of regular institutions after the war, for the training of people for government employment the same as people are trained for all branches of private enterprise.

JAPANESE URGE ALLIES TO ADOPT PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Also Declare Various Allied
Powers Should Freely Open
Their Resources to Each
Other Without Preference.

TOKIO, Oct.—Resolutions declaring that the decisions of the Economic Conference of Paris are on the whole acceptable have been adopted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Japan. Viscount Ishii, the minister for foreign affairs, declares that the resolutions will help dispel suspicion abroad that Japan is not solid in supporting the cause of the Entente allies.

As to post-bellum measures, the meeting voted that the Entente Allies should protect themselves against commercial aggression by tariffs and other means and promote economic approachment, and that the Allies should freely open their national resources to one another and should refrain from a preferential policy in matters of import duties as far as the Entente Allies are concerned. The resolutions continued:

"The chambers of commerce desire that:

"(a) The Entente Allies should amend their treatment of the goods exported from Japan. The treaties between Japan and England or France are partial in that there are fewer conventional tariffs on the other side than on this side, and such partiality should be corrected. Between Japan and Russia there are no conventional tariff arrangements, and these arrangements should now be made."

"(b) Regarding the preferential tariffs between one of the Entente Allies and its dominions it is desirable that no power should establish preferential tariffs with its dominions lest Japanese export trade be adversely affected."

DESCENDANT OF NOTED BEAUTY OF LONG AGO HAS HER SHARE OF PULCHRITUDE



Mlle. Palerme.

Mlle. Cina Palerme, who is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful actresses on the international stage, is a direct descendant of the renowned French beauty of the sixteenth century, Mlle. Marie Charlotte de Maudmont. Mlle. Palerme's name in private life is Marie Louise Maudmont. This picture of her was taken recently while she was enjoying a holiday at the seashore.

The Elephant Butte dam which will be dedicated with elaborate ceremony Saturday, Oct. 14, is the largest structure of its kind ever undertaken under the direction of the United States Reclamation Service and the largest mass of masonry in the world containing 610,000 cubic yards of rubble and stone.

It is 1250 feet in length from wall to wall of the canyon across which it is built and nearly 1500 feet long including spillways. The dam is 215 feet wide at the base tapering to 18 feet at the crest which is used as a roadway or bridge. The roadway is 304 feet above bed rock.

The "lake" formed by the dam, which stores only the flood waters of the Rio Grande, will be 45 miles long with an average width of six miles and an average depth of 66 feet. It will have a capacity of 862,000,000 gallons or about twice the capacity of the storage lake behind the Roosevelt dam and four times the capacity of the famous dam across the Nile at Assouan, Egypt.

The dam will cost \$10,000,000 and is destined to reclaim 200,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Texas including 30,000 acres in Old Mexico, opposite the city of El Paso.

It gets its name from an ancient landmark which stood on the left bank of the Rio Grande, just above the canyon across which the dam is thrown. This hill or butte, because of its striking resemblance to the head of an elephant even to the coiled trunk, protruding tusks and flapping ears was called the "sleeping elephant" by the chroniclers of the expeditions made by early Spanish invaders as they passed this way during the sixteenth century.

When the storage lake behind the new dam is filled only the top of the elephant's head will be left over water. The butte, in ages gone, was an active volcano. Geologists say it has not been active in hundreds of years.

The International Irrigation congress will hold the initial session of its 23rd annual convention at Elephant Butte dam at the time of the dedicatory exercises on Oct. 14 and meetings will be held in the city of El Paso on Oct. 16, 17 and 18.

London cable says 6 per cent three-year exchequer bonds at par will be on sale daily until further notice, and will be free of tax to foreigners.

Russia's population is now 182,182,000. Since 1914 there was an increase of 3,800,000 or 2 per cent, and since 1897 an increase of 53,000,000.

The foreign warships have at times been within range of the fire exchanged by Lung Chi-kuang's men and the forces of his two opponents. One sailor on the U. S. S. Helena was wounded by a spent bullet which hit him in the foot. Several foreigners have had narrow escapes on Shamen Island, and the foreign consuls have ordered their subjects to keep away from the water-front and remain indoors as much as possible. The firing continues both day and night, and consequently it is never safe to move about in the foreign section.

Shamen Island, upon which all the foreign consulates and most of the foreign business houses are located, is only about one and a quarter miles in circumference. It is separated from the main city by a narrow creek of great depth, which can be crossed only by two iron bridges that are thoroughly barricaded.

When You Take Cold.
With the average man a cold is a serious matter and should not be trifled with, as some of the most dangerous diseases start with a common cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of your cold as quickly as possible. You are not experimenting when you use this remedy, as it has been in use for many years and has an established reputation. It contains no opium or other narcotic. Obtainable everywhere.

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RICHARD F. BURGES
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GOV. ARIZONA

Elephant Butte Dam.

Largest Irrigation Dam on the American Continent, To Be Dedicated Oct. 14, 1916.

Elaborate Ceremonies Will Mark Formal Opening of This Marvel of Engineering Which Will Be the Spectacular Feature of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the International Irrigation Congress At the Dam Oct. 14. With Meetings in El Paso, Texas, Oct. 16, 17 and 18, 1916.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CAPTURES MOST OF WORLD SERIES

Pennant Series of Other Years
Favor Younger Organization,
but Nationals Win
More Games by Two.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The World's Series of 1916, the twelfth under the auspices of the National Baseball Commission, finds the American League leading in the race for premier baseball honors by the narrow margin of one series, so that a victory by the National League representatives would tie the standing at six series all. Going back to 1905, when the New York Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics four games to one in a series in which every game was a shut-out, the American League standard-bearers have won six series and the Nationals five.

Although outplayed in the series to date the National League teams have won more games and scored more runs than their American League rivals, when the eleven series are considered as a whole. From 1905 to 1915 the two pennant winners of the major leagues have met annually in a series of World's Championship games, the winner of the title to be the team which first wins four games out of the seven yearly scheduled.

Up to the present but one team won four games straight, the holders of this unique record being the Boston Nationals of 1914, which defeated the Philadelphia Athletics four times in a row and thus brought about the breaking up of what many consider to be the greatest baseball machine in the history of the game. The New York Nationals and the Boston Americans figured in the longest series when they played eight games in 1912, Boston winning four; New York three and one game being a tie. In 1907 the Chicago Nationals defeated the Detroit Americans four games straight but the series consisted of five games, the first being a tie at 3 to 3 when darkness halted the play.

Comparing the work of the teams in the eleven series to date it will be found that sixty-one games have been played of which the National League clubs have won thirty; the Americans twenty-nine, with two games tied. The average for the series are as follows: games per series, 5.611; runs per series, 27.611; runs per game 6.34.

For the National League 169 players

have participated in the contest to 159 for the junior league. The least number employed was in the 1915 series, when the Athletics used twelve and the Giants eleven. In 1912 and 1915 a total of thirty-four took part, each contender in this years putting seventeen on the field. The 1905 series also holds the record for the least number of runs scored, the total for the five games being but eighteen. The greatest number of runs made came in the play between the Pittsburgh Nationals and the Detroit Americans, the two teams collecting a total of sixty two runs in seven games.

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Shamen Island, upon which all the foreign consulates and most of the foreign business houses are located, is only about one and a quarter miles in circumference. It is separated from the main city by a narrow creek of great depth, which can be crossed only by two iron bridges that are thoroughly barricaded.

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CANTON IN CHINA IN STATE OF SIEGE

U. S. Warships Lying Off Sha-
meen Island, Protecting For-
eign Population As Spent
Shells Fall on Deck.

HONGKONG, Sept. 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Canton is in a state of siege and panic as a result of the ambitions of rival military leaders who claim they are operating through patriotic motives. Cholera has appeared at Macao, and is reported at Canton. Consequently Hongkong has been compelled to deny admission to the thousands of Chinese who are fleeing from the besieged city of Canton.

General Lung Chi-kuang, who was military governor of Canton before Li Yuan-hung became president, was renamed by Li Yuan-hung to hold the same office. However, the opposition of the extreme republicans to General Lung Chi-kuang was so strong that President Li Yuan-hung was compelled to name General Lu Yung-ting to take the post of military governor in Kwangtung. General Lu is in Kwangsi, and has not yet gone to Kwangtung province. He is reported to be on his way there, but there are many rumors as to what his intentions are. The hold of the Peking government on Canton and Kwangtung province is so very slender that it is doubtful whether its new appointee will be able to restore harmony when he reaches Canton.

In the meantime General Tsun Chun-hsun and General Li Cieh-chun, who pretend to be patriots prompted only by a desire to displace General Lung Chi-kuang, whom they denounce as a monarchist and a man thoroughly out of sympathy with the republican government, have been attacking the suburbs of Canton for weeks, and are blockading the river.

The United States has several small gunboats lying in the West River for the protection of Shamen Island, upon which practically all the Europeans live. The Japanese also have several warships in the river, and a number of antiquated Chinese gunboats are engaged in the struggle which has been going on for some time. The revolutionists have drafted several steam tugs into service, and equipped them with rapid firing guns and several larger guns. Indiscriminate shooting has been going on for weeks, with the result that bullets and misplaced shells have been falling in the vicinity of the foreign settlement and life has been greatly endangered in many parts of the Chinese city.

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